UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/497
30 September 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 23

RETURN OR RESTITUTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY TO THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The question of restitution of works of art to countries victims of appropriation was first considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, at the request of Zaire. 1/ Its consideration thereafter in the Assembly is summarized in the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session (A/44/485, annex). By its resolution 44/18 of 19 December 1989, the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the resolution.

2. The report sent to the Secretary-General by the Director-General of UNESCO (see annex), is submitted pursuant to that request.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 110, document A/9199.

ANNEX

Report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the action taken by the Organization to promote the return or restitution of cultural property

1. Since the previous report of the Director-General, submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session (A/44/485, annex), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has continued to promote the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin. It has paid particular attention to implementing the recommendations made by the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation at its sixth session, held at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris from 24 to 27 April 1989. It should be remembered that these recommendations were based on the ongoing progress made since the Committee's first session in 1980. This report describes the action taken on the recommendations adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee at its sixth session and the work done by the Committee at its seventh session, a/ held from 22 to 25 April 1991 at Athens. The recommendations adopted by the Committee at its seventh session are contained in appendix I.

I. PROMOTION OF BILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE RETURN OR RESTITUTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

2. On the matter of the Parthenon Marbles, the secretariat has been kept informed of the action taken by the Greek authorities with a view to the construction of a new museum at Athens that might, in time, house the Marbles.

3. The Greek authorities informed the secretariat that on 16 May 1989 the Ministry of Culture had announced the launching of an anonymous international architectural competition in two phases (submission of proposals and submission of blueprints), which was being held under the auspices of the International Union of Architects. Competitors could choose between three sites for the future museum: Makryanni, Koile and Dionysos. In the first phase, 438 proposals were considered by an international jury, from which 10 were chosen to compete in the second phase. On 9 and 10 November 1990, the jury awarded three prizes and a commendation. The first prize went to a team of Italian architects who chose the Makryanni site. The museum will therefore be built on this site. The secretariat has not received the blueprints as yet but the Intergovernmental Committee should be able to look at them in their latest form at its seventh session.

4. Negotiations also continued between the Government of Turkey and the Government of the German Democratic Republic for the return of a sphinx to Turkey. The representatives of the two Governments held a meeting on the question from 27 to 31 March 1990 at Ankara. On that occasion, the Chairman of the Committee went to Ankara at the invitation of the Turkish authorities

to hear the outcome of the talks. After the unification of Germany, the secretariat contacted the authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany in order to be kept informed of subsequent developments in these negotiations.

5. In connection with the request for the return to the Islamic Republic of Iran of a collection of archaeological objects from the necropolis of Khurvin which are currently in Belgium, the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran confirmed that they had lodged an appeal against the verdict delivered by the court of first instance in Brussels on 26 December 1988. The case should be heard by the Brussels Court of Appeal during the first six months of 1991. The secretariat is keeping abreast of legal developments in this case and will inform the Committee as soon as any new information is brought to its notice.

6. On 24 November 1989, the Philippine authorities wrote to the secretariat informing it of the illicit export from the Philippines to the Federal Republic of Germany, between 1975 and 1981, of 300 objects considered national treasures, and their exhibition in a museum at Cologne. In response to their request for assistance in recovering this cultural property, the secretariat sent all the necessary information to the Philippine authorities, while noting that the matter could not be brought to the Committee if no bilateral negotiations had so far taken place between the country or the museum holding the objects and the country or museum requesting their return.

7. On 6 May 1990, the secretariat received from the Egyptian authorities a request form for the return or restitution of three very precious manuscripts stolen from the buildings of the Egyptian Book Organization at Cairo. The manuscripts are texts of the Koran which are of great cultural and historical importance. Unfortunately, these items of cultural property have yet to be found and it is not even known what country they may be in. The secretariat took due note of the information communicated to it and offered the Egyptian authorities UNESCO assistance in first locating the manuscripts. As soon as the secretariat has photographs and all the necessary information about the manuscripts and the circumstances in which they were stolen, it will inform all the States Parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property b/ and the organizations concerned.

8. The secretariat has been kept informed of various cases of the return or restitution of cultural property. A 2,000-year-old burial mantle was returned to Peru in 1989 by the Australian National Gallery, at a ceremony in Canberra. The Canadian Government provided considerable assistance for the purchase, from a Monaco saleroom, of a piece of art nouveau furniture that had been exported illicitly from Canada. It is now in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum at Toronto. Two Swiss citizens informed the secretariat that as a result of the publication by UNESCO in 1987 of a pamphlet containing photographs of objects stolen from the Jos Museum in Nigeria, they had, after a search, been able to recover one of the items, a fifteenth-century bronze human head from Benin, and that it had been handed over to the Nigerian Ambassador.

9. Lastly, mention should be made of the verdict delivered on 3 August 1989 by the District Court of Indianapolis in the United States of America. The court found for the Republic of Cyprus and the Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus, which were demanding the return of the famous Kanakaria mosaics that had been stolen from their original site on the island and eventually exported to the United States after being shipped around Europe. A member of the secretariat attended the hearing in Indianapolis and the verdict was confirmed by the Appeal Court on 24 October 1990. Another case in the United States about which the secretariat was informed was that of the Sevso Treasure, a unique collection of silverware dating back to the fourth century, which was being exhibited in New York with a view to its forthcoming sale by auction by Sotheby's in Switzerland. At the request of Lebanon and Yugoslavia, the New York courts ordered the objects held in New York until it was found out where they came from.

II. INTLRNATIONAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION

10. Both at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris and at the Organization's regional and subregional offices, the UNESCO secretariat has been permanently active in ensuring the protection of cultural heritage, including movable cultural heritage. Whether under the Organization's regular programme or with assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) or the Participation Programme, UNESCO has made every effort to promote the development of museums and conservation structures for preserving cultural property and the intensification of specialized staff training.

11. In connection with the World Decade for Cultural Development, the secretariat has supported and contributed to the financing of several international, regional and national projects for the development of museums.

12. Two technical publications aimed at museum professionals, produced under contract with the International Council of Museums (ICOM), are about to be published. One is the Basic Museum Documentation Handbook - the Curator's Guide to Basic Museum Documentation, and the other is a book for professionals working in small museums, to be published in 1991 under the title Museum Basics.

13. As requested by the Intergovernmental Committee at its sixth session, the ICOM Code of Professional Ethics, whose publication in English and French the Committee welcomed, has been translated by ICOM National Committees into Arabic, Chinese, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, German, Greek, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish and Swedish and is being disseminated by them. Some language versions, such as Arabic, are also being distributed by ICOM Headquarters.

14. As recommended by the Committee at its sixth session, the secretariat has continued to encourage member States to adopt legislation protecting their cultural property. In this connection, UNESCO provided two States, Gabon and Niger, at their request, with the services of specialists in the legal protection of cultural property who helped draft such legislation.

15. The General Assembly, at its forty-fourth session, again considered the problem of the return or restitution of cultural property in the light of the report of the Secretary-General, which was based on the report submitted to him by the Director-General of UNESCO (A/44/485). By its resolution 44/18 of 6 November 1989, the General Assembly commended UNESCO and the Intergovernmental Committee on the work they had accomplished, in particular through the promotion of bilateral negotiations, for the return or restitution of cultural property, the preservation of inventories, the reduction of illicit traffic and public information. It also endorsed several recommendations adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee at its sixth session.

16. Lastly, the International Bureau of Education (IBE), whose Headquarters are at Geneva and which has formed an integral part of the UNESCO Secretariat since 1969, contacted the Committee secretariat to propose that the Committee be involved in preparations for the forty-third session of the International Conference on Education (ICE), to be held in September 1992 on the topic "The Contribution of Education to Cultural Development". This invitation was extended in response to the wishes of the IBE Council which, at its thirty-fourth session (14-16 January 1991), expressed the hope that preparations for the next session of the Conference would be coordinated with other meetings on similar topics. To that end, IBE felt that it would be useful to invite the Committee to submit proposals to it which could be included in the preliminary draft recommendation and in other documents for the forty-third session of the Conference.

III. STEPS TO CURB ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN CULTURAL PROPERTY

17. Pursuant to a recommendation made by the Committee at its sixth session, since the beginning of 1989, six States - Australia, Belize, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar and Mongolia - have ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (Paris, 14 November 1970), bringing the number of States parties to this Convention to 71.

18. In 1989 and 1990, the secretariat continued to provide various kinds of support to States parties to the Convention in combating illicit traffic in cultural property. For example, on learning of the theft of several extremely valuable gold objects from the Carlos Zevallos Menendez Museum in Guayaquil, Ecuador, the Assistant Director-General for Culture wrote to all States parties to the Convention asking them to do anything they could to help secure the recovery and return of the stolen objects and sent them a pamphlet containing photographs of the objects. Pamphlets were also sent to the governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, such as ICOM, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the International Foundation for Art Research (IFAR). Similar steps were taken by the secretariat following the theft of three pre-Columbian statues from the San Agustín archaeological park in Colombia, the disappearance of objects from religious monuments in Cyprus, the theft in December 1989 of hundreds of objects from museums in Panama, the theft of a statuette from Turkey which was

on display in an exhibition in Austria, the theft of 271 objects from the Corinth museum in Greece and the disappearance in Turkey of an Egyptian stone sculpture.

19. One practical expression of the increased cooperation between UNESCO, ICOM and INTERPOL concerning stolen goods, as recommended by the Committee at its sixth session, was the active involvement of UNESCO in the international symposium on theft and illegal trafficking of cultural property and works of art, organized at Lyon in December 1989 by INTERPOL, and also attended by ICOM, with UNESCO support. This meeting was a new departure in that it brought together national heads of police forces, museums and customs services from all over the world, representatives of insurance companies, collectors, legal experts, art dealers, publishers and museum security firms. The discussions were very pragmatic, with participants focusing on such practical issues as ways of improving the exchange of information on stolen cultural property or the identification of such property by police or customs officers. At the end of the symposium, participants adopted an important recommendation emphasizing the need to improve the dissemination of information on stolen objects, for instance by circulating INTERPOL notices more widely, and to enhance national and international cooperation between museums, the police and customs authorities. They welcomed the efforts being made by UNESCO, ICOM and INTERPOL and agreed to continue at the national level the useful contacts made at Lyon. Cooperation projects are under way between the three organizations with a view to holding a regional meeting of the same kind in Africa in 1992.

20. The texts of national laws for the protection of movable cultural property continued to be disseminated in sets to all those requiring information on this subject (cultural and legal circles, customs administrations, various associations, etc.). Sets of texts are available for the following 31 countries:

Belize	(E,F)	Lesotho	(E,F)
Brazil	(E,F)	Mali	(F)
Burkino Faso	(F)	Mexico	(E,F,S)
Cameroon	(F)	Morocco	(E,F)
Chad	(F)	Nicaragua	(E,F,S)
Cuba	(E,F)	Norway	(E)
Cyprus	(E,F)	Panama	(F)
Dominican Republic	(E)	Qatar	(E,F)
Ecuador	(E,F,S)	Republic of Korea	(E,F)
Egypt	(F)	Spain	(E,F,S)
Gambia	(E)	Tunisia	(E,F)
Greece	(E)	United Republic of Tanzania	(E,F)
Haiti	(E,F)	Uruguay	(E)
Honduras	(E,F,S)		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	(E,F)		
Ireland	(E,F)		
Kenya	(E,F)		

E = English F = French S = Spanish

They are distributed very widely, free of charge. In addition, the handbook in English containing a summary of national export laws and regulations in force in over 150 States, published by the secretariat in January 1989 and intended as a guide for customs administration personnel, museum professionals and dealers in and collectors of works of art, antiques and archaeological objects, has been very widely distributed.

21. With regard to trade in cultural property, the secretariat continued its study of existing codes of ethics. The results of this study are mentioned in an information paper to be transmitted to participants in the Committee's seventh session. The study will be published in its entirety in coming months.

22. A regional workshop on ways of combating the illicit traffic in cultural property is being organized in Pakistan in 1991 by the UNESCO Bangkok office, several Asian countries having expressed a desire to increase their cooperation in this field.

23. Illicit traffic in cultural property is, in fact, a very serious problem in some Asian countries. At a round-table meeting on the protection of the Angkor monuments in Cambodia, organized by UNESCO at Bangkok in June 1990, the problem of the disappearance of important archaeological items from the Angkor site was discussed at length and views were exchanged on ways of combating this traffic.

24. Among activities connected with the implementation of the Convention, mention should be made of the secretariat's active participation in the preparation of the preliminary draft convention on stolen or illegally exported cultural objects, drawn up in the course of three meetings of a study group set up by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT). In fact, it was at the prompting of UNESCO and with its constant support that UNIDROIT began and has continued work on this topic. The aim of the preliminary draft convention is to supplement the private law provisions of the 1970 UNESCO Convention, making them considerably more specific and comprehensive. The preliminary draft seeks to be coherent and balanced and takes into account the present state of the problem. It attempts to put forward realistic solutions to the difficult problem of the fate of stolen and/or illicitly exported cultural property. It represents a new departure in that it establishes a specific procedure not only for cultural property stolen from museums or similar institutions but also for property stolen from other locations and property that has been exported illicitly.

25. The secretariat also agreed to the proposal by the United Nations Office at Vienna that it participate in the preparation of a draft model bilateral treaty for the prevention of crimes against cultural heritage. In the context of the work of the United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, several States expressed deep regret at the increasingly alarming growth of crimes related to the traffic in cultural property and called for increased international cooperation to combat it. The draft model bilateral treaty, drawn up jointly by the United Nations and UNESCO, was the subject of a recommendation adopted by the Eighth United

Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, held at Havana from 27 August to 7 September 1990. It offers States seeking closer bilateral cooperation in combating crimes against cultural property a model for drafting a bilateral treaty. At the Eighth Congress, UNESCO representatives witnessed the growing concern of criminologists and penal experts at this problem and seized the opportunity to alert them to the need to devote further study to ways of combating this kind of crime. The Eighth Congress also adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General of the United Nations to make arrangements, in cooperation with intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations, for the establishment of national and international computer databases that would be used for preventing and combating crimes against cultural heritage.

26. A representative of the secretariat also participated in a meeting of experts on the legal protection of cultural property, organized in October 1989 by the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences at Syracuse (Sicily, Italy) under the auspices of the Council of Europe. Participants reviewed the implementation of existing international legal instruments, principally the 1970 UNESCO Convention and the 1985 Council of Europe Convention, known as the Delphi Convention. At the end of the meeting, at which the UNIDROIT preliminary draft convention was also discussed at length, participants adopted guidelines for the preparation of an international instrument aimed at enhancing certain legal aspects of the international protection of cultural property, thereby responding to the wishes of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, which had advocated the drafting of an additional protocol to the Delphi Convention.

27. One question of particular concern to Committee members at the sixth session was the creation of a customs-free Europe as of 1993. The secretariat has continued to keep abreast of the work being done on this matter in the relevant European bodies. At a symposium on this subject organized by the Italian Cultural Institute at the Frankfurt Art Fair in the Federal Republic of Germany, the UNESCO representative presented a paper in which he drew the attention of participants to the recommendation made by the Commission of the European Communities to the Council of Ministers that States members of the Communities that are not parties to the 1970 UNESCO Convention should be invited to ratify it.

28. The need to strengthen international norms for the protection of cultural heritage was also emphasized at an interdisciplinary symposium attended by a member of the secretariat, which was organized at Vienna on 18-19 October 1990 by the Austrian Academy of Sciences.

IV. PUBLIC INFORMATION

29. The secretariat of the Committee has continued to provide information by answering requests for documents from journalists, specialists, associations and individuals wanting information on the terms of reference and structures of the Committee, the progress made on individual claims for return or

restitution or, more generally, any question relating to the illicit traffic in cultural property. As a result of sustained contact with the press, several articles or case notes have been published on these topics in different periodicals, such as the specialized periodical Connoisseur, published in the United States, and the French magazine for young people Science et vie junior.

30. As recommended by the Committee at its sixth session, the secretariat also continued in 1989 and 1990 to publish articles on these issues in UNESCO periodicals, particularly in Museum and UNESCO Sources. The articles in question were as follows:

No. 163: "Ecuador: theft of some 400 items of the national heritage"

No. 164: "Theft of cultural property called 'epidemic' at the sixth session of UNESCO's Intergovernmental Committee"

No. 165: "Repatriation of cultural property: a social process"

No. 166: "A letter to Museum"

No. 167: "Canada brings art nouveau home"

No. 168: "Curators and police - side by side?"
"Australian National Gallery returns ancient burial mantle to Peru"

No. 169: "Koreans living abroad lend a hand".

31. Lastly, at several meetings, members of the secretariat answered questions by radio journalists about what UNESCO is doing to combat the illicit traffic in cultural property and about the role played by the Intergovernmental Committee. At the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, for example, the UNESCO representative answered questions by journalists from Cuban radio and United Nations radio.

Notes

a/ Following the elections held at the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions of the General Conference of UNESCO, the Intergovernmental Committee is composed of the following member States: Australia, Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Madagascar, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay and Zambia.

b/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Records of the General Conference, Sixteenth Session, vol. I, Resolutions, p. 135.

APPENDIX I

Recommendation adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee at its seventh session, held at Athens from 22 to 25 April 1991

Recommendation 1

With respect to the request by Greece for the return of the Parthenon marbles, the Committee:

Recalling Recommendation 1 adopted by the Committee at its sixth session, held at Paris in April 1989,

Recommends that the secretariat, with the advice and assistance of the International Council of Museums, seek the opinion of a panel of independent experts of international repute which, after studying conditions in their present location and those specified in the plans for the new Acropolis museum at Athens, will advise the Committee as to the place where the Parthenon Marbles could best be situated;

Further recommends that the secretariat explore the possibilities of funding this procedure from outside the regular budget of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);

Invites the secretariat to take steps to implement this recommendation.

Recommendation 2

The Committee:

Noting with satisfaction the close cooperation between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) in the preparation of the UNIDROIT preliminary draft convention on stolen or illegally exported cultural objects, intended to supplement the provisions of the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property,

Emphasizes the need to ensure a linkage between the UNIDROIT draft and the UNESCO Convention;

Calls on all member States to give careful attention to each article of the UNIDROIT draft preliminary convention, in particular the definition of cultural property (art. 2), the duration of the statute of limitations (arts. 3 and 7) and fair compensation (art. 8);

Invites the secretariat to keep the Committee informed of the progress of the UNIDROIT draft.

Recommendation 3

In view of the experience of certain member States and of the international organizations concerned in preparing inventories of cultural property, the Committee:

Invites the secretariat to prepare for the Committee a paper on inventories, containing a model which could be used by member States.

Recommendation 4

The Committee:

Recognizing that the recording and dissemination of information on the legal status of cultural objects and on crimes against cultural heritage are important means of combating the illicit traffic in movable cultural property,

Noting with satisfaction the development of databases such as those established by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) or by the International Foundation for Art Research (IFAR) of New York in conjunction with Lloyd's of London, and of nationally administered databases such as those established by Canada,

Noting with appreciation Canada's offer to give member States access, through international networks, to its databases containing information on stolen and illegally exported movable cultural property and also information on national legislation for the protection of such property,

Strongly endorses the resolution on the use of automated information exchange to combat crimes against movable cultural property, adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on 7 September 1990 at Havana, as regards the role of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the establishment of appropriate databases.

APPENDIX II

Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property

(Paris, 14 November 1970)

List of the 71 States having deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession as at 23 May 1991

States	Date of deposit of the instrument of ratification (R), acceptance (Ac) or accession (A)	Date of entry into force
Algeria	24 June 1974 (R)	24 September 1974
Argentina	11 January 1973 (R)	11 April 1973
Australia	30 October 1989 (Ac)	30 January 1990
Bangladesh	9 December 1987 (R)	9 March 1988
Belize	26 January 1990 (R)	26 April 1990
Bolivia	4 October 1976 (R)	4 January 1977
Brazil	16 February 1973 (R)	16 May 1973
Bulgaria	15 September 1971 (R)	24 April 1972
Burkina Faso	7 April 1987 (R)	7 July 1987
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	28 April 1988 (R)	28 July 1988
Cambodia	26 September 1972 (R)	26 December 1972
Cameroon	24 May 1972	24 August 1972
Canada	28 March 1978 (Ac)	28 June 1978
Central African Republic	1 February 1972 (R)	1 May 1972
China	28 November 1989 (Ac)	28 February 1990

States	Date of deposit of the instrument of ratification (R), acceptance (Ac) or accession (A)	Date of entry into force
Colombia	24 May 1988 (Ac)	24 August 1988
Côte d'Ivoire	30 October 1990 (R)	30 January 1991
Cuba	30 January 1980 (R)	30 April 1980
Cyprus	19 October 1979 (R)	19 January 1980
Czechoslovakia	14 February 1977 (Ac)	14 May 1977
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	13 May 1983 (R)	13 August 1983
Dominican Republic	7 March 1973 (R)	7 June 1973
Ecuador	24 March 1971 (Ac)	24 April 1972
Egypt	5 April 1973 (Ac)	5 July 1973
El Salvador	20 February 1978 (R)	20 May 1978
German Democratic Republic	16 January 1974 (Ac)	16 April 1974
Greece	5 June 1981 (R)	5 September 1981
Guatemala	14 January 1985 (R)	14 April 1985
Guinea	18 March 1979 (R)	18 June 1979
Honduras	19 March 1979 (R)	19 June 1979
Hungary	23 October 1978 (R)	23 January 1979
India	24 January 1977 (R)	24 April 1977
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 January 1975 (Ac)	27 April 1975
Iraq	12 February 1973 (Ac)	12 May 1973
Italy	2 October 1978 (R)	2 January 1979
Jordan	15 March 1974 (R)	15 June 1974
Kuwait	22 June 1972 (Ac)	22 September 1972

States	Date of deposit of the instrument of ratification (R), acceptance (Ac) or accession (A)	Date of entry into force
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	9 January 1973 (R)	9 April 1973
Madagascar	21 June 1989 (R)	21 September 1989
Mali	6 April 1987 (R)	6 July 1987
Mauritania	27 April 1977 (R)	27 July 1977
Mauritius	27 February 1978 (Ac)	27 May 1978
Mexico	4 October 1972 (Ac)	4 January 1973
Mongolian People's Republic	23 May 1991 (Ac)	23 August 1991
Nepal	23 June 1976 (R)	23 September 1976
Nicaragua	19 April 1977 (R)	19 July 1977
Niger	16 October 1972 (R)	16 January 1973
Nigeria	24 January 1972 (R)	24 April 1972
Oman	2 June 1978 (Ac)	2 September 1978
Pakistan	30 April 1981 (R)	30 July 1981
Panama	13 August 1973 (Ac)	13 November 1973
Peru	24 October 1979 (Ac)	24 January 1980
Poland	31 January 1974 (R)	30 April 1974
Portugal	9 December 1985 (R)	9 March 1986
Qatar	20 April 1977 (Ac)	20 July 1977
Republic of Korea	14 February 1983 (Ac)	14 May 1983
Saudi Arabia	8 September 1976 (Ac)	8 December 1976

States	Date of deposit of the instrument of ratification (R), acceptance (Ac) or accession (A)	Date of entry into force
Senegal	9 December 1984 (R)	9 March 1985
Spain	10 January 1986 (R)	10 April 1986
Sri Lanka	7 April 1981 (Ac)	7 July 1981
Syrian Arab Republic	21 February 1975 (Ac)	21 May 1975
Tunisia	10 March 1975	10 June 1975
Turkey	21 April 1981 (R)	21 July 1981
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	28 April 1988 (R)	28 July 1988
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	28 April 1988 (R)	28 July 1988
United Republic of Tanzania	2 August 1977 (R)	2 November 1977
United States of America	2 September 1983 (Ac)	2 December 1983
Uruguay	9 August 1977 (R)	9 November 1977
Yugoslavia	3 October 1972 (R)	3 January 1973
Zaire	23 September 1974 (R)	23 December 1974
Zambia	21 June 1985 (R)	21 September 1985

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/498
4 October 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 61 (d)

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

World Disarmament Campaign

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 4	2
II.	BACKGROUND	5	3
III.	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES IN 1990-1991 AND THE PROGRAMME OF FUTURE ACTIVITIES	6 - 57	3
	A. United Nations information materials	14 - 23	4
	B. Consultations, conferences, seminars and training	24 - 45	6
	C. Special events	46 - 52	11
	D. Publicity programme	53 - 55	12
	E. United Nations field offices	56 - 57	13
IV.	FINANCIAL ASPECTS	58 - 65	13
Annex.	Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign: summary status as at 30 June 1991		15

I. INTRODUCTION

1. By resolution 45/59 C of 4 December 1990, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign", the General Assembly, inter alia, welcomed the assessment of the achievements and shortcomings of the Campaign contained in the Secretary-General's report on the World Disarmament Campaign of 15 October 1990; commended "the Secretary-General for his efforts to make effective use of the resources available to him in disseminating as widely as possible information on arms limitation and disarmament to elected officials, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes, and in carrying out an active seminar and conference programme"; and recommended that the Campaign, as a global information programme, should further focus its efforts to inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of and support for multilateral action, including by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner; to facilitate unimpeded access to and an exchange of information on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide an independent source of balanced and factual information that takes into account a range of views to help further an informed debate on arms limitation, disarmament and security; and to organize meetings to facilitate exchanges of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors, and between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate the search for common ground.

2. In paragraph 7 of the resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-sixth session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1991 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1992.

3. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. Section III outlines activities carried out in support of the Campaign by the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Department of Public Information since October 1990. Activities envisaged for 1992 are listed where appropriate. Section IV deals with financial aspects of the programme.

4. The structure of section III of the present report follows the format of previous reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Campaign. The views of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters on the implementation of the Campaign are reflected in paragraphs 9 to 13. Also relevant is the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific, and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/46/365).

II. BACKGROUND

5. The World Disarmament Campaign, launched on 7 June 1982 by the General Assembly, is a United Nations global information programme on arms limitation, disarmament and international security. It has three primary objectives: to inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of and support for multilateral action, including the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. The information programme focuses primarily on five major constituencies, namely, elected representatives, research institutes, educational communities, non-governmental organizations and the media. The programme is carried out in a balanced, factual and objective manner. Within available resources, all efforts are made to carry it out on a universal basis.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES IN 1990-1991 AND THE PROGRAMME OF FUTURE ACTIVITIES

6. As in past years, different approaches were used to seek to allow for both a universal reach of the programme and for the development of projects that were oriented to particular needs of specific constituencies.

7. Member States contributed to the efforts of the Department for Disarmament Affairs by developing individual projects or cooperating with the Department in the implementation of the programme and related activities carried out by the Department in support of its objectives. For example, some Member States served as conference or seminar host and provided generous financial support for meetings related to arms limitation and disarmament sponsored by the United Nations or organized such meetings themselves; some produced their own information materials on arms limitation and disarmament; and others facilitated the dissemination of United Nations information materials in this area through national networks.

8. Non-governmental organizations, both national and international, continued to support the Campaign through activities and projects presented within its framework. Information from non-governmental organizations on such activities and projects has been regularly reflected in the relevant section of the Disarmament Newsletter.

9. At its twenty-second session, in July 1991, the Secretary- General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters received a detailed presentation on the implementation of Campaign activities and on related activities of the regional centres.

10. The Board was informed of the wide range of activities and publications and of the significant efforts made, within the limited resources available, to reach members of the five major constituencies referred to above. The point was made that it was proving difficult to maintain the current flow of publications and therefore there was likely to be a focus on the regular publications with a certain scaling down of the ad hoc publications.

11. In response to questions, the Board was informed that much attention was given to selecting issues which were timely and relevant to the development of events. In that sense, and reflecting changes in the international situation, the thrust of Campaign activities had changed considerably since its inception in 1982. This aspect had been discussed, among others, in informal consultations with delegations attending the United Nations Disarmament Commission in May 1991 (see para. 26 below).

12. A view was expressed that there should be a move away from meetings of a general nature, towards meetings in regions on issues specific to the regions concerned. Among other questions, the Board asked whether there had been any efforts to obtain a readership response from non-governmental quarters, whether it would be possible to make a video series to explain some of the major disarmament issues, and how the Board could assist in the effort to implement the Campaign. It was stated that a good response had been received to a survey some four years ago and the Department constantly sought reaction to its publications. Regarding a video series, the primary difficulty was seen to be financial and it was in the general area of promoting healthier financing that the members of the Board might be able to obtain tangible support.

13. Members of the Board expressed warm appreciation of the manner in which the Campaign was being implemented and praised the work of all those involved.

A. United Nations information materials

14. A major focus of the Department for Disarmament Affairs, in carrying out the Campaign as a global information programme, is to disseminate information materials relating to armaments and disarmament. In that connection, the Department carries out six mailings per year of such materials, primarily to some 6,500 addressees on its mailing list of constituencies enumerated in paragraph 5 above, as well as to permanent missions to the United Nations, United Nations information centres and participants in regional conferences and meetings organized by the Department.

15. These information materials were also disseminated through the Regional Centres at Kathmandu, Lima and Lomé, and through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to the teacher training institutions of the Associated Schools Network. In addition, daily mailings were made in response to individual requests and publications were sent, upon request from non-governmental organizations, for specific events in bulk quantities.

16. The Department's mailing list serves also as an informal means of networking with concerned institutes, organizations and individuals. The list has recently been completely revised by the Department under a new computer programme. The new list, coded by country, region, constituency and language, will permit mailings of individual publications better targeted to constituencies and language versions. The list can be accessed by the Geneva

Branch of the Department to facilitate its contacts with the constituencies in Europe.

17. The following publications were produced and distributed by the Department during the reporting period.

18. Regular sales publications

(a) The 1990 issue of The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook (mandated by General Assembly resolution 31/90);

(b) Four issues of Disarmament - A Periodic Review by the United Nations (mandated by General Assembly resolution 32/87 E). The review, published in English, French, Russian and Spanish, is now available by subscription;

(c) Three issues of Disarmament Topical Papers - No. 5 (volumes I and II): Conversion: Economic Adjustments in an Era of Arms Reduction; No. 6: Confidence-building Measures in the Asia-Pacific region; and No. 7: Confidence- and Security-building Measures: from Europe to other regions. Topical papers are published in English only;

(d) Disarmament Studies No. 20 on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification; and No. 21 on nuclear weapons.

19. Regular non-sales publications

(a) Five issues of the bi-monthly Disarmament Newsletter in English, French and Spanish. A Russian-language issue is printed in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and financed from the contribution of the Soviet Union to the World Disarmament Campaign Trust Fund;

(b) Seven issues of Disarmament Facts No. 72, The Role of the United Nations in the Field of Verification; No. 73, New Trends in Science and Technology Implications for International Peace and Security; No. 74, Towards a Nuclear-Test Ban; No. 75, Conventional Weapons: Efforts to Limit and Reduce Them; No. 76, Towards a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in the Middle East - Summary of a United Nations Study; and No. 77, Nuclear Weapons - Summary of a United Nations Study.

20. Ad Hoc publications

(a) Four non-sales items: Disarmament Possibilities III: Excerpts from the panel discussions organized by the NGO Committee on Disarmament, New York (May 1990); Disarmament and Security in Africa; (background papers and other material available from two disarmament seminars held at Cairo in 1989 and 1990); and the English and French versions of Programme on Conflict Resolution, Crisis Prevention and Management and Confidence-building among African States (material presented at a workshop for senior African military and civilian officials held in March 1990 at Arusha);

(b) One sales publication on the United Nations study on nuclear weapons, issued in book form and available in English only.

21. Other information material

(a) A disarmament poster, issued in cooperation with the Department of Public Information;

(b) A stamp on "Banning of Chemical Weapons" issued in September 1991.

22. The following publications will be available for distribution later in the year or early next year:

(a) A publication containing material presented at the United Nations Regional Disarmament Workshop held at Bandung, Indonesia from 28 January to 1 February 1991;

(b) Disarmament Studies on: a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East; and South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability;

(c) Disarmament Study, in book form, on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East;

(d) Disarmament Topical Papers series containing material presented at the United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues held at Kyoto, Japan, 27-30 May 1991;

(e) Disarmament Facts No. 78 on the United Nations and Disarmament since 1945.

23. As regards the Department of Public Information, several widely circulated publications such as the quarterly UN Chronicle and the 1986 Yearbook of the United Nations (published in March 1991) included articles and reports on disarmament. In cooperation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs, the Department produced a press kit for the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991. These and other disarmament-related materials produced at Headquarters by the Department were disseminated to delegations, governmental bodies, the press, non-governmental organizations and other interested audiences at Headquarters and world wide.

B. Consultations, conferences, seminars and training

24. Another major focus of the Department for Disarmament Affairs in carrying out activities in support of the objectives of the Campaign is to facilitate unimpeded access to and an exchange of information on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide an independent source of balanced and factual information that takes into account

a range of views to help further an informed debate on arms limitation, disarmament and security. In that connection, the Department for Disarmament Affairs has carried out a programme of speaking engagements, lectures, internships and consultations, both at offices of the United Nations in New York, Geneva and elsewhere. In particular, the Department has endeavoured to organize, although not always within the framework of the Campaign, regional conferences, meetings and seminars to facilitate exchanges of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors, and between governmental and other experts in order to promote the search for common ground.

1. Consultations

25. The Department continued its practice of consulting informally with the Special NGO Committee on Disarmament at Geneva and the NGO Committee on Disarmament in New York with a view to seeking further support and cooperation from non-governmental organizations in Campaign activities. For example, the two NGO Committees on Disarmament were invited to submit their views and suggestions in writing at the meeting of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters held in New York in July 1991 (see paras. 9-13 above).

26. In order to enhance cooperation between Member States and the Department for Disarmament Affairs, a consultation on the work of the Campaign was organized by the Department on 9 May 1991 in New York. The purpose of the meeting was to exchange views, on an informal basis, on the implementation of activities of the Campaign and the three Regional Centres, to evaluate recent trends and to focus on a future programme of work. In their statements, Member States complimented on the activities of the Department, in particular its information materials and the seminars organized by it. Concerns for the financial limitations on these activities were voiced. In this context, the view was also expressed that in a changing international setting for arms limitation and disarmament, a new name for the programme should be adopted.

2. Regional conferences and seminars

27. During the reporting period, a total of five meetings were organized by the Department for Disarmament Affairs to provide forums for an exchange of views on various topical issues relevant to developments and deliberations in the field of arms limitation, disarmament and security. Two of these meetings, organized as part of the Disarmament Fellowship, Training and Advisory Services Programme, are included here for ease of reference. A detailed account for the activities of that Programme appears in the Secretary-General's report on it. One of the meetings was organized in response to a request by the Organization of African Unity.

Regional Disarmament Workshop for Asia and the Pacific, 28 January-1 February 1991, Bandung, Indonesia

28. The workshop was organized in cooperation with the Government of Indonesia and was addressed, at its opening, by Mr. Ali Alatas, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, Mr. Yasushi Akashi, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs, and Lieutenant-General (Army) Yogie S. Memet, Governor of West Java Province, Republic of Indonesia.

29. The workshop considered the concepts of peace and security in the Asia-Pacific context; assessed the global efforts to achieve a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons and to strengthen the non-proliferation regimes of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction; reviewed regional disarmament efforts in general and examined, more specifically, such efforts and proposals from the South Asian, South-East Asian and the Pacific perspectives; and discussed, through various case studies, conflict resolution in the Asia-Pacific region. Participants from 21 countries from Asia and the Pacific took part in the workshop.

30. The workshop was the second in a series of regional disarmament workshops, developed by the Department for Disarmament Affairs within the framework of the regional disarmament training and advisory services and organized on a regional or subregional basis in cooperation with the United Nations Regional Centres for peace and disarmament. The main objectives of the workshops are to promote a better understanding and awareness of current disarmament negotiations and issues, particularly those of common concern to the region, and to explore possible regional or subregional approaches to build confidence, facilitate conflict resolution, strengthen disarmament efforts and enhance regional security. The first of such workshops was held in April 1989 at Lagos. The third in the series was held at Mexico City, from 1 to 5 July 1991 (see paras. 37 to 38 above).

Seminar on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures, 25-27 February 1991, Vienna

31. The seminar was organized in cooperation with the Government of Austria. At its opening, the seminar was addressed by Dr. Heinrich Gleissner, Deputy Secretary-General of Foreign Affairs of Austria.

32. The seminar reviewed the development of confidence- and security-building measures in Europe, assessed their future role in the post-cold-war era and examined the possible application of the European experience to other regions of the world. About 60 high-level experts from all regions of the world attended the three-day seminar and participated in in-depth discussions of more specific aspects of confidence- and security-building measures through three working groups. These included measures to increase transparency in military affairs, measures to confirm the implementation of agreed obligations and measures of cooperation. Three other working groups discussed confidence- and security-building measures with respect to three regions: Africa; Asia and the Pacific; and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Conference on Disarmament Issues, 27-30 May, Kyoto, Japan

33. The conference, subtitled "A post-cold war and post-Gulf war international system and challenges to multilateral disarmament", was organized in cooperation with the Government of Japan. Opening statements were made by Mr. Toshiki Kaifu, Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Teiichi Aramaki, Governor of Kyoto Prefecture, Mr. Tomoyuki Tanabe, Mayor of Kyoto City, and Mr. Yasushi Akashi, United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs. The conference was the second in a series dealing with disarmament hosted by Kyoto. The first one was held in April 1989.

34. Through a candid exchange of views among participants with different political and professional experiences, the conference examined uncertainties and challenges to disarmament emerging in the post-cold-war era, with a view to exploring common solutions to build durable peace and stability world wide. Some 100 participants representing Governments, educational and research institutes elected representatives, non-governmental organizations and the media from all regions were brought together to participate in in-depth discussions on aspects of the agenda grouped under three main topics: global security and disarmament in reference to regional approaches; proliferation of weapons systems and disarmament issues; and problems arising from the implementation of disarmament measures.

Expert Meeting on Denuclearization of Africa, 6-10 May 1991, Addis Ababa

35. The meeting of experts was held to study the modalities and possible elements for the preparation and implementation of a convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa. It was organized pursuant to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 45/56 of 4 December 1990 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, in which the Secretary-General, inter alia, was requested to provide all necessary assistance that the Organization of African Unity may seek with regard to such a meeting. Mr. Yilma Tadesse, Assistant Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, opened the meeting.

36. Nine experts, jointly appointed by the secretariats of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, participated in the meeting. Observers from 11 African countries also attended the meeting. The experts, among other things, examined the origin of the proposal to create a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa, explored the means for the preparation and implementation of a treaty on the denuclearization of Africa, reviewed the possible elements of such a treaty, studied a nuclear-weapon-free zone for Africa and assessed the extent to which the provisions of the Treaties of Tlatelolco and Rarotonga might serve as models for a treaty on a nuclear-weapon-free zone for Africa.

Regional Disarmament Workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean, 1-5 July 1991, Mexico City

37. The workshop was organized as part of the Disarmament Fellowship, Training and Advisory Services Programme and with financial support from the

Government of Norway. At its opening, the workshop heard a welcome address by Mr. Sergio Gonzalez Galvez, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mexico, and an opening statement of the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs (read by the Chief of the Monitoring, Analysis and Studies Branch of the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs).

38. The workshop was attended by some 20 diplomats from Latin America and the Caribbean dealing with security and disarmament matters in their respective countries. Through a series of briefings, lectures, discussions and case studies, the workshop assessed the global efforts to achieve a comprehensive ban on chemical weapons; discussed the current status of negotiations on the chemical weapons convention; reviewed regional disarmament efforts in general and prospects for conventional arms limitation in Latin America in particular; and considered regional efforts to strengthen the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

39. Provided the necessary financial and manpower resources are made available, the Department for Disarmament Affairs intends to organize additional meetings.

3. Training and briefings

40. As part of the global information programme on arms limitation, disarmament and security, the Department for Disarmament Affairs provides training to graduate students through its internship programme. This activity is organized in cooperation with the United Nations Ad Hoc Internship Programme to introduce graduate students to the work of the United Nations in the field of arms limitation and disarmament. Students are given on-the-job training and opportunities to follow deliberations of disarmament bodies at Headquarters such as the First Committee of the General Assembly and the United Nations Disarmament Commission. During the period under review, the Department provided such training to four graduate students from different geographical regions.

41. A similar internship programme is sponsored by the Geneva Branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs, in cooperation with the Information Service at Geneva, allowing post-graduate students to familiarize themselves with the activities of the Conference on Disarmament.

42. The Department for Disarmament Affairs is engaged in a joint project with the International Association of University Presidents to develop a programme on arms limitation, disarmament and security in colleges and universities. The project aims to expand the teaching of specialized arms control courses world wide.

43. Training is also provided to younger government officials through the United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament, established by the General Assembly to promote expertise in disarmament, particularly in developing countries. Since its inception in 1979, the programme has trained

292 officials from 113 countries. A detailed account of its activities appears in the report of the Secretary-General on the programme.

44. In addition, the Department for Disarmament Affairs has continued to organize special meetings and briefings for groups, including elected representatives and members of parliament, religious groups, students, educators and representatives of national and international non-governmental organizations. For example, the Department sponsored a seminar on "Environmental stress, conflict and national security" in April 1991 at United Nations Headquarters, which was jointly organized by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and The Coolidge Center for Environmental Leadership. The seminar provided a unique opportunity for interaction between participating delegates and experts on the issue. Also, the Department co-sponsored with the Department of Public Information a non-governmental organization forum on "Prospects for a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East". The forum, held in April 1991 at United Nations Headquarters, was organized by the NGO Committee on Disarmament to brief non-governmental organizations on the United Nations study on effective and verifiable measures which would facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

45. Efforts have also been made by the staff of the Department for Disarmament Affairs to continue attending and participating in other disarmament-related events and to be available for lectures at various universities.

C. Special events

46. As in past years, Disarmament Week 1990 was commemorated with events at both Headquarters and the United Nations Office at Geneva. In New York, Disarmament Week was observed by the First Committee of the General Assembly at its 17th meeting on 25 October 1990. The observance was marked by a short ceremony during which statements were made by the Chairman of the First Committee, the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General. Immediately following the observance, the Eighth Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign Trust Fund was convened. An account of the Pledging Conference is provided in section IV below.

47. On the same day, the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the NGO Committee on Disarmament co-sponsored the annual NGO forum which took place at Headquarters. The forum focused on the issue of verification, and was attended by representatives of non-governmental organizations and of the media, by members of the diplomatic community and United Nations staff members. The panelists were Mr. Carl-Magnus Hyltenius (Sweden), Mr. Peter Jones (Canada), Mr. Alexei Manzhosov (USSR) and Mr. Miguel Marin-Bosch (Mexico).

48. In addition, the Department organized a series of three lectures on "Conversion: economic adjustments in an era of arms reduction". Those lectures were held respectively on 29 and 30 October and 1 November at

Headquarters. The speakers were Mr. Ednan Agaev (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, USSR), Dr. Mahbub ul Haq (United Nations Development Programme) and Dr. Robert Rauner (Office of the United States Secretary of Defense). Although the lectures were highly commended by those attending, the level of attendance was disappointing.

49. During Disarmament Week, the Geneva Branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs organized an exhibit of disarmament activities, international instruments and United Nations publications on disarmament which took place in the Visitors' Area at the Palais des Nations. The Geneva Branch was also represented at a conference entitled "Together for Peace - The UN and NGOs in a Changing World" convened by the Conference of Non-governmental Organizations (CONGO) at the Palais des Nations from 23 to 25 October.

50. Similar events and activities are envisaged for Disarmament Week 1991.

51. During Disarmament Week, many United Nations information centres issued special backgrounders for radio, television and press services, organized exhibits, and cooperated with local non-governmental organizations in planning and organizing special observances.

52. Various events were also organized by the United Nations Regional Centres. On 30 October, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa held a meeting at Lomé on "New approaches to disarmament and peace-keeping", and invited a cross-section of the diplomatic corps, heads of international organizations and university students to attend. On 31 October, the Regional Centre conducted at Lomé a simulation exercise for university students on a General Assembly special session on regional disarmament. At Lima, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean organized, on 22 October, a conference on global peace and security in the 1990s to give Peruvian Congressmen a broad view of world events and their impact on regional and national peace and security, and to enhance awareness of the implications of arms expenditures in the process of economic development. The conference was organized in cooperation with the Peruvian House Committee on Defence and Internal Order and the Association of Congressional Journalists.

D. Publicity programme

53. In accordance with its mandate and in cooperation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs, the Department of Public Information has continued to publicize United Nations activities in the field of arms limitation and disarmament in printed form, through radio, film, television and photo coverage, and through interpersonal contacts.

54. During the reporting period, United Nations radio and television continued to devote coverage to disarmament-related issues and to disseminate their coverage world wide in different languages. Various disarmament activities, including the observance of 1990 Disarmament Week, were recorded

by United Nations Television and disseminated world wide by the international syndicators VISNEWS and Worldwide Television News, and by other national television stations. Disarmament was the topic of two programmes in the television interview series "World Chronicle". Similar radio and television coverage is foreseen for 1991-1992.

55. Other ongoing information activities of the Department of Public Information relating to disarmament included answering public inquiries and arranging briefings for non-governmental organizations. These activities were supplemented by special activities at Headquarters in New York and at various United Nations information centres and services to mark Disarmament Week. At Headquarters in New York, the Department continued to highlight United Nations efforts in the field of disarmament through the permanent Disarmament Exhibit which was viewed by some 330,000 visitors during the reporting period.

E. United Nations field offices

56. United Nations field offices and information centres represent the only source of contact between local constituencies and the United Nations.

57. During the reporting period, United Nations information centres and services contributed to the efforts of the Department for Disarmament Affairs by publicizing disarmament issues. This includes redisseminating press releases and other printed materials in both official United Nations languages and local languages, and distributing radio and television programmes. Information centres also helped to organize or provided information support for several regional and national conferences and seminars on disarmament in Argentina, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Several information centres arranged interviews, lectures and round-table discussions on disarmament, some of which were broadcast by local radio and television. For instance, the information centre at New Delhi organized a colloquium on 26 October on "Disarmament and security in the post-cold war world" which was attended by some 55 participants, including ambassadors to India, government officials, representatives of non-governmental organizations, journalists and academicians.

IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

58. Voluntary contributions remain the primary source of financing for the Department's activities to implement the World Disarmament Campaign. On 25 October 1990, the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/117 A of 15 December 1989, convened the Eighth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund as an opportunity for Member States to provide financial support to the programme.

59. The Conference was attended by 74 delegations, 24 of whom made a statement. However, despite encouraging political support expressed in the statements, the financial situation of the programme remains weak as total pledges to the Trust Fund continued to decrease.

60. At the Conference, 24 States announced their pledges in convertible and non-convertible currencies. The equivalent of $102,606 was pledged in unspecified contributions to the programme of the World Disarmament Campaign. Pledges earmarked for specific programmes and projects amounted to the equivalent of $231,782, of which the equivalent of $162,715 was in non-convertible currencies.

61. Pledges amounting to a total of $931,920 were also made to the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa; the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific; the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean; and to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research.

62. In addition to the pledges made at the Pledging Conference, contributions made by Member States for the year up to 30 June 1991 to the World Disarmament Campaign amounts to $90,868 (see also A/CONF.155/2).

63. Arrangements are being made to hold a ninth Pledging Conference, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/59 C. It will be convened by the Secretary-General during Disarmament Week 1991.

64. The resources used for the implementation of the July 1990-June 1991 programme activities were as follows: the Trust Fund was charged $184,144 in convertible currencies and the equivalent of $307,106 in non-convertible currencies. The available balance (excluding unpaid pledges) that remained in the Trust Fund as of 30 June 1991 amounted to $295,006 in convertible and $337,921 in non-convertible currencies (at official rates as at 30 June 1991).

65. Any remaining funds will be used for the implementation of the proposed 1992 programme of activities. Projects to be financed with non-convertible currencies remaining in the Trust Fund will be determined in consultation with donor countries at a later stage.

ANNEX

Trust Fund for the World Disarmament Campaign:
summary status as at 30 June 1991

(United States dollars)

	Convertible	Non-convertible	Total
I. Income			
1982-August 1989			
Pledges by Member States	1 186 539	2 798 872	3 985 411
Contributions by private sources	131 696	-	131 696
Interest income	194 641	-	194 641
Subtotal	1 512 876	2 798 872	4 311 748
September 1989-June 1991			
Pledges by Member States	447 653	1 761 330	2 208 983
Contributions by private sources	28 562	-	28 562
Interest income	27 833	250	28 083
Subtotal	504 048	1 761 580	2 265 628
Total income (1982-1991)	2 016 924	4 560 452	6 577 376
II. Expenditure			
1982-August 1989	1 305 839	2 897 062	4 202 901
September 1989-June 1991	239 102 a/	(252 594) a/	(13 492)
Total expenditure (1982-1991)	1 544 941	2 644 468	4 189 409
III. Status as at 30 June 1991			
(a) Pledges and contributions Total pledges and contributions (1982-1991)	2 016 924	4 560 452	6 577 376
Less: Deposited pledges/ contributions	1 948 861	3 226 428	5 175 289
Less: Net loss on exchange on pledges	4 821	679 583	684 404
Outstanding pledges	63 242	654 441	717 683
(b) Deposited pledges and contributions	1 948 861	3 226 428	5 175 289
Less: Net gain on exchange on cash balance	108 914	244 039	352 953
Less: Total expenditure (1982-1991)	1 544 941	2 644 468	4 189 409
Balance excluding unpaid pledges, as at 30 June 1991	295 006	337 921	632 927

a/ After deducting savings on prior period's unliquidated obligations of $39,124 convertible and $594,304 non-convertible.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/499
3 October 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH/
SPANISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 37

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Concerted and effective measures aimed at eradicating apartheid

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

		Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	2
II.	REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS	3
	Algeria	3
	Australia	6
	Canada	11
	Cuba ..	11
	Holy See	11
	Liechtenstein	12
	New Zealand	12
	Singapore	12
	United States of America	13
	Venezuela	13

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In 1986 the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/35 H on concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid. Since then the Assembly adopted annually a resolution on this subject. The latest resolution is 45/176 B adopted on 19 December 1990.

2. The present report is the sixth on the subject, which is presented by the Secretary-General at the request of the General Assembly.

3. On 5 June 1991, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale to the Permanent Representatives of Member States and Permanent Observers to the United Nations, requesting them to provide information on legislative and other measures adopted by their Governments to implement resolution 45/176 B.

4. Particular reference was made to paragraphs 2 to 6 of that resolution which read as follows:

> "The General Assembly,
>
> "...
>
> "2. Calls upon all States, especially those States which have increased or initiated trade, financial and other links with South Africa, in particular the leading trading partners of South Africa, as indicated in the annual report of the Special Committee, to adhere fully to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa;
>
> "3. Calls upon all States to maintain existing measures aimed at applying pressure on apartheid South Africa, particularly in the following areas:
>
> "(a) Supply of all products, in particular, computer and communications equipment, technologies, skills and services, including military intelligence, that can be used for the military and nuclear industry of South Africa;
>
> "(b) Import of coal, gold and other minerals and agricultural products from South Africa;
>
> "(c) Effective withdrawal by transnational corporations, banks and financial institutions from South Africa by ceasing equity investment and by cutting off non-equity links, particularly those involving transfer of high technology and know-how;
>
> "(d) Provision of new credits and loans;
>
> "(e) Double taxation agreements with South Africa and any form of tax relief in respect of income from investments in that country;

"(f) Landing and port rights to South Africa, air and sea carriers and direct air, sea and other transport links with that country;

"4. Appeals to all Governments, organizations and individuals to refrain from any sports relations with South Africa and not entertain any cultural or academic links unless any particular activity in the cultural and academic fields have the intent and effect of opposing apartheid in line with United Nations policy on this matter, and to give appropriate assistance in these fields to the anti-apartheid forces and to the disadvantaged sections of South African society;

"5. Urges Governments and private financial institutions, as well as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, not to extend loans and credits to South Africa, whether to the public or private sector, until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes in South Africa, bearing in mind the objectives of the Declaration;

"6. Urges all States to close existing loopholes in their existing measures, monitor strictly their implementation and adopt and apply, when necessary, legislation providing for penalties on individuals and enterprises violating those measures;

"..."

5. Substantive replies were received from 10 States.

6. The Secretary-General considers that the present report is complementary to other reports which were submitted before. The number of replies is relatively small, possibly due to the fact that many Governments in the recent past presented information on action taken on the implementation of the previous corresponding resolutions.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

ALGERIA

[Original: French]

[12 July 1991]

The Government of Algeria, in its reply regarding the measures taken in application of United Nations General Assembly resolution 45/176 B of 19 December 1990, submitted the following:

"Measures taken by Algeria in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 45/176 B of 19 December 1990 concerning the policy of apartheid of the South African Government"

1. As a party to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, Algeria has always expressed its commitment and its support for United Nations action designed to end the practice of apartheid which it considers to be the crudest form of challenge to human dignity.

Algeria reiterated this commitment when, on 19 December 1990, the General Assembly adopted resolution 45/176 B concerning the measures to be taken for the elimination of apartheid.

2. Against this background, the Algerian Government recalls that, in conformity with paragraphs 2 to 6 of the resolution, Algeria has no links of any kind whatsoever with the South African regime.

Algerian legislation prohibits Algerian businessmen from having any commercial, financial or other relations with South Africa.

3. In May 1988 Algeria ratified the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports.

Algeria has no sporting links with South Africa and any contact with South African sports organizations and teams is prohibited.

Under Law 89-03 of 14 February 1989 on the organization of the Algerian sports system, the public authorities are authorized to prevent any sporting link with South Africa.

Any individual sportsman infringing this ban is liable to prosecution, without prejudice to any administrative measures which may be taken against him.

4. Algeria grants no visas and refuses entry to the nationals of a country practising apartheid. Similarly, it forbids its nationals to travel in a country practising apartheid.

5. Algeria has supported, if not originated, all the decisions taken by the different United Nations bodies aimed at the eradication of apartheid. The support and solidarity of Algeria with regard to the victims of apartheid have been fully expressed in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the League of Arab States, the Islamic Conference and other forums.

Algeria is one of the founding members of the African Anti-Apartheid Committee of which it is Vice-Chairman. It is an active member of the follow-up group of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa. It is also participating in the Africa Fund.

6. Turning to the most recent developments in the region, Algeria notes with interest the signs of an opening which have appeared in South Africa. They include the lifting of the ban on certain anti-apartheid political organizations, the lifting of the state of emergency and the release, albeit on a limited scale, of such political prisoners as Mr. Nelson Mandela who, on his visit to Algeria in May 1990, received a welcome equal to his stature as a man and to the magnitude of his struggle.

Algeria warmly welcomes the accession of Namibia to independence as is shown by the following statement by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on that occasion:

> "On this 21 March 1990, Africa and the international community welcome into their midst the independent Republic of Namibia. This historic event, so long awaited, is the culmination of the long and heroic struggle which the Namibian people have waged for their freedom. It is also a recompense for the determined and constant commitment of the United Nations to the decolonization of Namibia.
>
> "Algeria, which has supported in so many ways and expressed so strongly its solidarity with Namibia's struggle for national liberation, is delighted today that it has finally achieved this goal and hopes to pursue with an independent Namibia the common and fraternal action dedicated to the interests of Africa, to just causes, to development and to peace.
>
> "On this solemn occasion, the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria proclaims its formal recognition of the Republic of Namibia as from midnight on 2 March 1990."

We may add that on the very day of this recognition, Algeria decided to conclude with the new African State a convention on the establishment of diplomatic relations, thus becoming one of the first countries to do so.

7. While following with attention the most recent measures taken by South Africa for the abolition of apartheid and convinced that this system remains a serious threat to international peace and security and impedes the achievement of the legitimate aims of the South African people, Algeria considers that the maintenance of pressure and sanctions against the South African regime is more than ever necessary until the complete dismantling of the apartheid system and the re-establishment of the inalienable rights of the black majority of the South African people.

8. Algeria is continuing its anti-apartheid activities by constantly denouncing this crime and by celebrating all over the country the national days of solidarity with the peoples who are victims of apartheid. For example, on the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Africa Liberation Day and the days of solidarity with the Palestinian and Namibian peoples, Algeria stands out as the ardent defender of the principle that human beings must be free from any form of submission or enslavement.

9. Algeria is a party to a large number of international instruments which embody a series of rights designed to uphold respect for the dignity and integrity of the human person. These include the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and the Convention against Apartheid in Sports.

Under article 122 of the Constitution treaties concerning human rights are ratified by the President of the Republic after they have been expressly approved by the National Popular Assembly. Article 123 adds that "the treaties ratified by the President of the Republic, under the conditions laid down in the Constitution, take precedence over Algerian law". There is no special procedure requiring the integration of an international convention into the Algerian legal system. It becomes a part of Algerian legislation as soon as it has been regularly approved and ratified. Moreover, under the Constitution, it acquires a legal status that is above that of Algerian law.

Consequently, duly ratified treaties occupy second place in the hierarchy of legal norms: they come after the Constitution and before the laws. An Algerian law which runs counter to an international convention is inapplicable; it is superseded by the provisions of the convention.

The provisions of an international convention that has been duly ratified can be invoked directly in the courts.

AUSTRALIA

[Original: English]

[4 September 1991]

The Government of Australia submitted the following information on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/176 B of 19 December 1990:

Sanctions

The Australian Government has played a leading role - chiefly through the Commonwealth - over the last year in promoting the effectiveness of international sanctions pressure as a means of inducing change in South Africa.

- Australia has taken action on all measures agreed at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Nassau in October 1985 and adopted by Heads of Government in the meeting in London in August 1986.

- These measures are:

Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, Nassau, October 1985

First tranche

(a) bans on new government loans, to the South African Government and its agencies

(b) a ban on import of krugerrands from South Africa

(c) a ban on government funding for trade missions/promotion in South Africa

(d) a ban on sale/export of computer equipment capable of use by the South African security forces

(e) a ban on new contracts for sale/export of nuclear goods, material and technology

(f) a ban on sale/export of oil to South Africa

(g) a strict embargo on imports of arms, ammunition, artillery vehicles and paramilitary equipment

(h) an embargo on military cooperation with South Africa

(i) discouragement of all cultural and scientific events except where they do not support apartheid.

Second tranche (in June 1987)

(a) a ban on air links with South Africa

(b) a ban on new investment or reinvestment of profits earned in South Africa

(c) a ban on the import of agricultural products from South Africa

(d) the termination of double taxation agreements with South Africa

(e) the termination of all government assistance to investment in and trade with South Africa

(f) a ban on all government procurement in South Africa

(g) a ban on government contracts with majority owned South African companies

(h) a ban on the promotion of tourism to South Africa.

Heads of Government Review Meeting, London, August 1986

(i) a ban on all new bank loans to South Africa whether to the public or private sectors

(j) a ban on the import of uranium, coal, iron and steel from South Africa

(k) the withdrawal of all consular facilities in South Africa.

Financial links

Australia has played a leading role in promoting the impact of financial sanctions which have been imposed by banks and financial institutions from many countries since 1985, with varying degrees of support from their respective Governments

Australia chaired the initial Commonwealth Officials' Committee on this subject.

Australia commissioned the book Apartheid and International Finance, by Tony Cole and Keith Ovenden, which documents the massive impact to date of these sanctions on the South African economy, and recommends further action.

Australia has played a leading role - including the provision of $A 305,000 in 1990 - in the establishment of the independent London-based research centre to study the South African economy and the impact on it of international financial pressure.

The Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers' meeting in Canberra on 7-9 August 1989 adopted Australian recommendations that the Commonwealth

initiate efforts to tighten the terms and conditions of South Africa's debt rescheduling;

initiate new efforts to limit the availability of trade credits to South Africa;

set new limits on banks lending to South African-controlled companies;

develop proposals for a new international monitoring mechanism for financial sanctions.

Other economic measures

In addition to the above Commonwealth measures the Government has also:

(a) withdrawn Australian trade representation from South Africa (August 1985)

(b) reduced South African trade representation in Australia and closed the offices of the South African Tourist Commission (August 1986)

(c) stated, when a member of the United Nations Security Council, its readiness to support a resolution in the Security Council calling for the introduction of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

Code of Conduct

Australia has introduced a Code of Conduct for Australian companies operating in South Africa; an Administrator was appointed to report on the Code.

The first report of the Administrator was tabled in Parliament by Mr. Hayden on 3 June 1987 and the second by Senator Evans on 31 May 1989.

Phased approach to the removal of sanctions

Following President de Klerk's statement of 1 February to the South African Parliament, a special session of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa was held in London on 16 February 1991. The Committee took particular note of President de Klerk's commitment to reform both in his speech and in the "Manifesto for the New South Africa" also published on 1 February. The Committee, while welcoming the significant reforms that have taken place in South Africa, agreed that it was crucial to maintain sanctions pressure throughout all stages of the reform process. It was decided that this pressure could best be sustained by linking the lifting of particular categories of sanctions to specific developments on the ground in South Africa.

The first category, people-oriented sanctions, including visa restrictions, the cultural and scientific boycott, and the bans on airlinks and tourist promotion, would be lifted as soon as the remaining legislative pillars of apartheid were repealed, political prisoners released, agreement reached clearing the way for the return of exiles, and issues relating to repressive security legislation were resolved.

Movement on the second category, trade, investment and financial sanctions, would occur once some further specific progress was achieved in the area of constitutional reform, such as the establishment of an interim government, a constituent assembly, or some other constitution making body.

The final phase would be the removal of the arms embargo once a democratic government was established in a post-apartheid South Africa.

It was also agreed that sports which achieve non-racial unity should be recognized by the international community and that, in this respect, Commonwealth countries would be guided by the views of representative non-racial sporting organizations. In practice, this

means that once particular codes have been unified under a single administration and their readmission to international sport endorsed by these representative non-racial bodies, then all official barriers to international competition would be removed.

With regard to paragraph 4 of the resolution, concerning the provision of assistance to anti-apartheid forces in the sporting, cultural and academic fields, the Australian Foreign Minister announced on 11 June 1991 assistance for the development of economic planning capacity in South Africa. The programme will see the expenditure of $A 2 million over the next two years and involves the provision of establishment costs of a Department of Economic Planning for the ANC and exchanges of visits to and from Australia over the short term, the establishment of an Institute of Economic Research at a South African university and consultancies and training and research projects over the medium term and economic scholarships over the long term.

On 13 June 1991 the Foreign Minister announced that the Australian Government would make available $A 100,000 for assistance to non-racial sporting organizations in South Africa. The new funds will be additional to the $A 360,000 which is being provided over three years through an Australian non-government organization, APHEDA, to help sports development through pilot programmes in Black townships.

Australian sanctions against South Africa are implemented by:

Government decision.

Customs Regulations (copies of relevant regulations attached). Australia lifted all sanctions against Namibia on 21 March 1990.

Administrative Action (copy of regulation terminating government procurement of supplies from South African sources).

With regard to paragraph 4 concerning the sports boycott, Australian policy flows from its adherence to the Gleneagles Agreement on the Commonwealth "Statement of Apartheid in Sport" of June 1977.

South African sporting teams are refused entry to Australia.

Representatives of South African sporting bodies are refused entry visas.

Individual representative sports persons are refused entry.

CANADA

[Original: English]

[26 August 1991]

1. Canada remains fully committed to the historic United Nations consensus Declaration on apartheid and its destructive consequences. Canada has implemented and continues to maintain virtually all of the measures listed in resolution 45/176 B. The Government of Canada is satisfied with current compliance and has not found it necessary to further tighten enforcement in recent months.

2. Canada's measures are adopted in a Commonwealth context. The Commonwealth has set conditions for their phased lifting, which reflect actual steps in dismantling apartheid and correspond to the "clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes" foreseen in the United Nations Declaration. Canada hopes that, with continued progress in South Africa, these conditions will increasingly become reality.

3. In the case of sports, the Commonwealth conditions are already beginning to be met. South Africa's recent readmission to Olympic and certain other sports recognizes the real progress made in the non-racial unification and development of these sports and will warrant an appropriate response by the international community.

CUBA

[Original: Spanish]

[15 August 1991]

The Government of Cuba has no political, economic or military links with the Government South Africa and considers that the United Nations must maintain in force the measures and sanctions imposed against that Government until the complete eradication of its racist policy of apartheid.

HOLY SEE

[Original: English]

[15 July 1991]

The Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See states that l'Instituto per le Opere di Religione (of the Holy See) has no contacts with South Africa and that no other transnational companies, banks or financial institutions of the Holy See had contacts with South Africa.

LIECHTENSTEIN

[Original: English]

[22 August 1991]

The Principality of Liechtenstein states

that the Liechtenstein Parliament recently passed legislation relating to trade with foreign States. The law on measures relating to trade with foreign States entered into force on 25 July 1991. According to article 2 of the aforementioned law, legal and business transactions with foreign States can be prohibited or limited in order, inter alia, to comply with international agreements as well as with decisions and resolutions of international bodies.

NEW ZEALAND

[Original: English]

[3 May 1990]

The Permanent Mission of New Zealand stated that the information provided to the Secretary-General on 3 May 1990 (see document A/44/960/Add.1) remained valid.

SINGAPORE

[Original: English]

[26 August 1991]

The Republic of Singapore has adopted the following measures in implementing the international sanctions against South Africa:

(a) Prohibition of Imports (South Africa) Order 1965, a copy of which is attached;

(b) Observance of the mandatory arms embargo on South Africa, imposed vide Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) and 558 (1984);

(c) A series of additional measures to prohibit any oil trade with South Africa were implemented in September 1989. These include the prohibition of carriage of oil to South Africa by Singapore-registered tankers and an administrative ban on the export of oil to South Africa from Singapore;

(d) No diplomatic relations with South Africa.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[Original: English]

[31 July 1991]

The United States Government has enacted no legislation to implement the resolution. Many United States sanctions against South Africa continue to be governed by those provisions of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986, Public Law No. 99-440, which were not affected by the President's Executive Order terminating Section 311 Sanctions.

VENEZUELA

[Original: Spanish]

[9 September 1991]

The Government of Venezuela has guaranteed the implementation of all Security Council resolutions concerning the South African Government's apartheid policies, and has sponsored and supported resolutions on that subject in the General Assembly. It should also be noted, in that connection, that:

(a) There is no investment by the Venezuelan Government in South Africa, and no financial guarantees or permits are granted to private Venezuelan investors or firms for investment in South Africa;

(b) No trade is promoted with South Africa;

(c) No krugerrands or other coins minted in South Africa are imported into Venezuela;

(d) There is no cooperation between Venezuela and South Africa in the military, police, or intelligence fields. Moreover, Venezuela does not export to South Africa any equipment that could be used by the security forces, including computers;

(e) There is no cooperation of any kind between Venezuela and South Africa in the nuclear field;

(f) Venezuela does not export oil to South Africa. It has consistently supported the oil embargo and all other types of embargo against South Africa. To that end, the "end user" clause is applied in all oil sales, thus ensuring that supplies do not reach South Africa either directly or indirectly;

(g) Venezuela does not have diplomatic, consular, economic, financial, military, sporting, cultural or any other links with South Africa.

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/500
S/23080
26 September 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 45
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 24 September 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a resolution adopted by the European Parliament on 12 September 1991, (see annex). The resolution calls on the European Community to take an active interest in the efforts to find a solution to the Cyprus problem.

I shall be very grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex is circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 45, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Andreas MAVROMMATIS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Cyprus to the United Nations

ANNEX

Resolution adopted by the European Parliament
on 12 September 1991

The European Parliament,

A. having regard to the urgent need for a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem involving the full implementation of the UN's decisions,

B. having regard also to the European Community's keen interest in restoring international legitimacy and guaranteeing peace, normality and stability in the Middle East,

C. whereas the continued Turkish military occupation of more than 35% of the territory of Cyprus and the systematic attempt at colonization have created, inter alia, approximately 200,000 refugees while the fate of some 2000 Greek Cypriots is still unknown and whereas this serious abnormal international situation is affecting the independent Republic of Cyprus which has an association agreement with the European Community.

D. noting the repeated decisions of the UN and the resolutions of the European Parliament concerning the planned international conference in which the USA and the Soviet Union are seeking to take part,

1. Considers that the lack of involvement of the European Community in finding a solution to the Cyprus question is incomprehensible;

2. Calls on the European Council and the Council of Ministers to take the necessary steps to ensure that the European Community takes part in the conference which is of major importance for the whole of Europe;

3. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the competent bodies of the European Communities for its early and effective implementation.